Not Whiskey Only, but Various Household Preparations as Well Adulterated With Wood Alcohol-Blindness or Death Caused by It-Warning by Doctors.

Long before the recent deaths caused by adulterated whiskey in the Stryker's Farm district in this city the medical profession realized the dangers that threatened the public from the substitution of wood alcohol for grain alcohol. One grave peril lies in the fact that wood alcohol is sometimes used instead of grain alcohol in various household preparations.

The use of wood alcohol in the manufacture and adulteration of potable spirits is sufficiently alarming, but this is by no means the extent of its use as an adulterant. Not only have preparations intended for use in the arts, as varnishes, or for external use, as witch hazel, been made with wood alcohol as an ingredient, but even medicinal or flavoring agents, such as essence of Jamaica ginger, lemon, peppermint, &c., intended for internal use have

been found to contain it. Eye specialists of this country and of Europe agree in ascribing many cases of total or partial blindness to wood alcohol, which had unknowingly been taken in the form of liquors, medicinal remedies, flavoring essences or used externally in the form of witch hazel and bay rum and as liniments and for alcohol rubs.

Wood alcohol is known to the chemist as carbinol and methyl, more popularly known under the name of pyroligneous spirit, pyroxylic spirit, wood alcohol and wood naphtha. It occurs as one of the ingredients of crude wood vinegar, the fluid product of the destructive distillation of

Purified wood alcohol is a thin, colorless fluid, greatly resembling grain alcohol in taste and smell, but obtained from wood vinegar. Unpurified, it has a rank and offensive odor and flavor. It is only within the past seven or eight years that cheap, deodorized wood alcohol has been placed on the market, and it is only during the same period that the alarming record of death and blindness resulting from its

use has been made. Before that time the unpurified product possessed so offensive an odor and taste that even the most inveterate drunkard was unable to stomach it. The purified wood alcohol is known under various names, and owing to the fact of its close similarity in taste and smell to grain alcohol, and to its comparative cheapness-wood alcohol untaxed retails at 50 cents a gallon, grain alcohol taxed retails at \$2.60-it is very largely substituted for grain alcohol.

Unhappily the deodorizing process destroys none of the poisonous properties of wood alcohol, and, while differing little in appearance, taste and smell from grain alcohol, it is under certain conditions a deadly poison.

Poisoning by wood alcohol manifests itself in two forms-that of acute poisoning and that of chronic poisoning. According to researches by physiologists, Joffroy and Servereaux, Birch-Hirschfield, Holden Hunt, Pohl and others, the symptoms of the acute form are in general similar to those observed in cases of poisoning by grain alcohol, excepting that the action of wood alcohol is produced more slowly and the duration of the intoxication is more prolonged. The come caused by wood alcohol continues for a very much longer time than does that caused by grain alcohol.

The investigations of Buller and Wood have demonstrated that, in many instances, no marked poisonous symptoms are noticed until twenty-four hours, or longer, after the last number of doses, usually small drinks, had been taken. Indeed, it may be set down as a rule that except in persons exhibiting an idiosyncracy against wood alcohol or unless a large dose of the poison be prevented by law, and that it was adhe drunk within a few hours, not only may the severe abdominal symptoms and the collapse of the heart and nervous system be postponed, but even the fatal termination has in some instances been delayed for several days.

Although physiological experiments would seem to show that the consumption of wood alcohol in large quantities has a similar effect on animal life to that of grain sicohol when taken in excess, yet it is gathered from the observations by doctors of those suffering from the acute form of wood alcohol poisoning that wood alcohol is undoubtedly, in every respect and however taken, far more dangerous to man than grain alcohol.

Chronic or sub-acute poisoning by wood alcohol, that is, the taking of small quantities at short intervals, produces a form of cumulative action, depending probably on the retention within the body of wood alcohol or of some of its decomposition products.

Pohl made the important discovery that wood alcohol differs markedly from grain alcohol in that it is but partially oxidized in the body and that its administration leads to the formation within the body of a markedly poisonous acid, formic acid, which is thrown out of the system very slowly, a striking illustration of the fact that within the body one poison may be converted into another which is far more

Dr. Frank Buller of Montreal and Dr. Casey Wood of Chicago, both of whom are eye specialists, began an investigation of the subject in the early part of this year, and the results are now being published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The physicians in question have laid bare by their researches a startling state of affairs.

It has been found that wood alcohol adulterated essences and witch hazel, s well as other preparations containing wood alcohol, have been directly responsible during the past seven or eight years for about 175 cases of blindness and about 100 cases of death. Inasmuch as the investigations have been necessarily incomplete (Dr. Buller not having attempted to collect published instances of death, and Dr. Wood having noted only cases unpublished in medical journals), it is in a high degree likely that a more thorough and extended search would show that quite 200 persons have been killed and the same number blinded by preparations containing wood alcohol within a com-

paratively short period. The fact also must be borne in mind that many physicians are unacquainted with the symptoms of wood alcohol poisoning and th t the fatalities occurring from its use which have come under their observation

were not recorded as such. Poisoning by wood alcohol, to those who have had any experience in cases of this description, is unmistable. The most

no more injured by much larger doses than if they had drunk the same quantity of grain alcohol.

Among the conclusions arrived at by Drs. Buller and Wood are the following: That the prevention of poisoning by this insidious drug can be brought about only by prohibiting the sale of deodorized wood lcohol in all its forms. The number of deaths may in the meantime be limited by putting all methylated preparations on the list of poisons and prosecuting all persons adulterating foods and drinks with it. Labelling preparations containing wood alcohol with the notice, "This fluid taken internally is likely to produce blindness"

would certainly have a deterrent effect. Poisoning by inhalation of the fumes of wood alcohol generally occurs when the exhalations are mixed with rebreathed air, as in varnishing the interior of beer vats. small rooms, etc. It is highly probable that in susceptible subjects repeated, or even single, methylated alcohol rubs may produce poisonous symptoms through ab-

orption of the spirit by the skin. Chronic or partial poisoning from wood alcohol taken in the shape of nips of methylated Jamaica ginger, bay rum, punch, &c., is the most insidious and probably not an uncommon form of intoxication. Its symptoms are not so pronounced nor so easy of recognition as in the soute form but the eyes, digestive apparatus and

nervous systems undoubtedly suffer. The adulteration of whiskey or other spirits with wood alcohol is a grave evil, and one that should be stopped promptly these physicians say. But the manufacture or adulteration of flavoring essences, internal remedies and preparations for external use with wood alcohol is an even worse form of poisoning.

A person may buy a medicinal remedy with the hope that it will do him good, and may be either killed or blinded. Again, in the case of individuals susceptible to the effects of the poison, the application of witch hazel or bay rum containing wood alcohol after shaving, the rubbing in of a liniment or, of alcohol, may, by means of absorption or by its fumes, result in grave injury to health.

The cheapness of wood alcohol has tempted certain unscrupulous or ignorant manufacturers to substitute it for grain alcohol, and this circumstance constitutes a grave menace to the public health. Until laws are enforced to restrict the use of wood alcohol to its proper limits, some physicians think, it would be prudent not to buy cheap liquors, cheap unidentified proprietary articles and unidentified grades of witch hazel and bay rum which have no standard of strength or quality or to use any remedy. internal or external, in which there is even the suspicion that it may contain wood

This may seem an exaggerated view to take of the matter, but in consideration of the happenings recently in Tenth avenue. and the belief that in the neighborhood of 400 deaths and cases of total blindness have been the outcome of persons unsuspiciously taking wood alcohol in one form or another, it must be admitted that the situation calls for prudence. A person who buys a preparation for internal use, or for external use, like witch hazel or bay, rum, does so in the faith that the stuff will at least do him no harm. Unfortunately, he is to a great extent at the mercy of the manufacturers and retailers.

Finally, it may be said that the treatment of severe wood alcohol intoxication is unsatisfactory. This condition usually ends in death or blindness. The treatment of the blindness in particular is of little

avail. As evidence of the great concern mani-fested in the question by the medical profession at large of this country, resolutions were adopted by the section of ophthalmology, at the last meeting of the American Medical Association, held in June of this year, to the effect that the employment of wood alcohol in spirituous liquors, or in preparations for internal or external use. was a very dangerous practice, and should visable to have wood alcohol placed on the list of poisons. The resolutions were placed in charge of the committee on legislation of the American Medical Association, who were instructed to urge the proper Federal and State authorities to take action in the matter.

\$6,000,000 FOR LIBRARIES.

Gifts in the United States in a Year-One

Quarter of it From Andrew Carnegie. Gifts to American libraries amounting to \$6.103.137 were made in the year from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904. Of this sum Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,507,600, of which \$970,100 was reported to have been accepted.

The report was read last week at the convention of the American Library Association at St. Louis by J. L. Harrison, librarian of the Athenæum at Providence, R. I. It covers single gifts of \$500 or more and of 250 volumes and upward.

Five hundred and six gifts are reported, representing in all 137,318 volumes and \$6,-103,137. An analysis of the money gifts shows that \$732,359 was given as endowment funds for general library purposes, \$198,654 for the establishment of book funds, \$78,709 for the cash purchase of books, \$1,507,600. of which \$970,100 is reported as accepted. from Andrew Carnegie for buildings; \$2 .-750.419 from various donors for buildings, \$27,400 for sites and \$642,496 for various purposes. In addition fifteen sites, the value of which is not known, are reported, and also the gifts of buildings and grounds to the amount of \$155,000.

The gifts of the year, other than those made by Mr. Carnegie, amount to \$4,595,537. This includes thirty-six gifts of \$5,000 each, eighteen of \$10,000, nine of \$15,000, seven of \$20,000, five of \$25,000, two of \$30,000, four of \$35,000, three of \$40,000, one of \$45,000, and twenty-one of from \$50,000 to \$600:000.

Among the notable collections of books given may be mentioned the Konrad von Maurer collection of German history, comprising 10,000 volumes, from Prof. Archibaid Cary Coolitige to Harvard University; the Sidney S. Rider collection of Rhode Island history, a collection of 16,000 volumes, manuscripts and broadsides from Marsden J. Perry to Brown University; a collection of 20,000 volumes on magic from Dr. S. B. El-lison to Columbia College; the private Ji-brary of 4,000 volumes of the late John Sher-man to the Ohio State Library; 8,000 vol-umes relating to fungi from E. W. D. How-lay to the University of Minnesota, and 2,700 volumes on ichthyology from David Starr Jordan to Leland Stanford Junior Uni-versity. bald Cary Coolidge to Harvard University;

Jordan to Leland Stanford Junior University.

Among the interesting gifts may be mentioned a handsome stained glass window, "Hans Christian Andersen With the Children," purchased with money raised by popular subscription and given as a Christmas gift to the children's room of the Milwaukee public library.

The report confines Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the United States. They number 100, and amount to \$1.507.600.

In their distribution the North Atlantic division of States received \$505,800, the South Atlantic, \$100,000, the South Central, \$75,000, the North Central, \$601,800 and the Western, \$225,000.

the eye directly and with peculiar virulence. In severe cases when death does not ensue total blindness is an almost invariable sequence.

Wood alcohol poisoning is also characterized by the fact that while comparatively small doses will injuriously affect some individuals, others are apparently on the second with 12, and Iowa and Wisconsin third with nine each. There were fourteen gifts under \$10,000, fifteen of \$10,000, sixteen between \$10,000 and \$15,000, sixteen between \$10,000 and \$15,000 and \$15,000

POEMS WORTH READING. The Fing They Bore.

Delivered at the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monuent on the battlefield of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1904. The circling hills are bathed in light, A thousand fields salute the morn, October decks with colors bright The land where Liberty was born.

Columbia's songs again are heard On Saratoga's sacred field; Once more each loyal heart is stirred To trace with pride her storied shield.

For here you flag first met the foe, Baptized in blood of yoomen true. The homestead hearth is all aglow With welcome for the Boys in Blue,

Who wrought new glory in its folds Of victores won on sea and shore— What smiles and tears the century holds Embosomed in the flag they borel

Two monuments in triumph stand To catch with joy the morning sun, One chorus joins them hand in hand— Heroes of Grant and Washington.

And wider yet the chorus leaps!
Two famous hills the song unites,
As Mount McGregor's anthem sweeps
Across the plain to Bemis Heights.

Fiag of the Free, by right divine Of justice, equity and truth; No other message like to thine— No age bedims thy glorious youth. From Stony Point to Lookout Height, From Yorktown to Manila Bay, No cloud obscures thy radiant light Or dulis the lustre of a ray.

All other banners born of earth Bear symbols wrought by human hand— Our flag alone of Heavenly birth, With stars that emblem love's command.

Her blue from God's own azure torn, With light that to His throne replies, The only flag by heroes borne Without intrusion through the skies.

Pull down that flag? Nay, songs of hope Swell high above a factious cry; No craven hand shall touch the rope Which swings Old Glory to the sky.

No word but love for brothers lost, Engulfed in war's encrimsoned tide, A fearful price, but worth the cost— The land is free for which they died.

Then who would grudge to men like these The pension pittance of a crust? Strike down you fing that fiaunts the breeze, And all our wealth is glittering dust. A land with honor gone is naught.
The people want no huckstering cry.
Too rich the realm for which they fought
To let her brave defenders die.

Thrice happy he who reads aright
God's providence through bitter years.
His love shines clearer in the night.
His goodness through the lens of tears.
WALLACE BRUCE.

To Idleness

From the Speaker Ab, dear Idieness, how shall I bedeck thee?
Dear tired playmate, dreaming in the shade!
Soon upon the pool where the water lily closes
Split will be the moon with the planets in a braid.

Where the ripple witches her, a wide, white illy, Whispering the osier to close his einn net.

There, elbow deep, will I dip and lift and loop her.

Snaked in thy hair a drip, jewel upon jet.

Faithful my comfort! Long, far, I haunted, Following my days from a dream into a dream. Where a flake with emerald the mazy circle floated Swirled upon the eddy, swept adown the stream.

Then were it mine, could I grasp it, to crown me-Mine alone the guerdon as mine alone the brow If at length it come to a tired hand captive. Wear it of right, but ah, contemn not thou!

Brave men, my comrades, sought with me the jewel, Each for his own to bear, bound upon his crest; Some of them be dead; a-many have wandered; But a few ride forthright, following the quest. alone renounced, and by renouncing won it: I alone handselled it, and in the winning lost. If at length it come to a tired hand captive, Wear it of right—but mine remains the cost.

Par adown the valley, riding in manhood, Gaunt so the men-at-arms; high upon the co Shadows of lance, of pennon, wave and flicker, Faint, yet the thin points lift aloft the Host.

Ah, longer thou than any shadow faithful!
Thou mayst not hear their summons, nor divine!
Only take back thy little hand—it kills me—
Thy dreaming hand, that trustful feels for mine!

Farewell, Idleness! Lo. I deck thee dreaming:
Diamond and emeraid—wear them, and awake
To the lone stream's echo, and a far hoof sounding
Hollow, forlorn, yet fain to overtake.
A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

A Negligent Nurse. From the Charlotte Observer. Wut is you atter? Does you want Dat chile to ketch 'es deaf? 'F you lets dat cat sleep in de bed He'll steal de baby's breaf!

Ole miss 'il fun you o'i fum hyuh 'F you don't do better 'n dat— Lett'n' de baby's breaf be stole Er-sieepin' wid de cat!

Se'cat!—No. I een't gwine a tell on you; I'll keep hit to myse'f; But min' dat cat fum de baby's bed. Er 'e sho will ketch es breaf!

An Old Arabian Song of Vengeance. From the London Athenaum. Attributed to Ta-abbata Sharran. The author was a famous brigand in Arabia in the century before Mohammed. This poem tells how he was summoned to avenge his uncle, slain by the tribesmen of Hudhayl: It describes the dead man's heroic character, the foray in which he fell, his former triumphs over the same enemy, and finally the ample vengeance taken for him by the poet himself.

ample vengeance taken for him by the poet him
In the gien there a murdered man is lying—
Not in vain for vengeance his blood is crying.
He hath left me the load to bear and departed;
I take up the load and bear it true hearted.
I, his sister's son, the bloodshed inherit.
I whose knot none looses, stubborn of spirit:
Glowering darkly, shame's deadly outwiper.
Like the serpent spitting venom, the viper.

Hard the tidings that befell us, heartbreaking: Little seemed thereby the anguish most aching. Fate hath robbed me—still is Fate fierce and fro-Fate hath robbed me—still is Fate fierce and fro ward— Of a hero whose friend ne'er called him coward. As the warm sun was he in wintry weather, Neath the Dog-star shade and coolness together; Spare of flank—yet this in him showed not mean

Spare of name yet his in the state of the spare of the sp

Oh, the warriors girt with swords good for slashing. Like the levin, when they drew them, outflashing! Through the noonday heat they fared; then, benighted.

Parther fared, till at dawning they alighted.
Breaths of sleep they sipped; and then, while they nodded.

Thou didst scare them, is a the sign of th

Thou didst scare them: lo, they scattered and scudded.
Vengeance wreaked we upon them, unforgiving:
Of the two clans scarce was left a soul living. Ay, if they bruised his glaive's edge, 'twas in token That by him many a time their own was broken. Oft he made them kneel down by force and cun-

Kneel on Jags where the foot is torn with running.
Many a morn in shelter he took them napping.
After killing was the rieving and rapine.

They have gotten of me a roasting—I tire not Of desiring them till me they desire not. First, of foeman's blood my spear deeply drinketh. Then a second time deep in it sinketh. Lawful now to me is wine, long forbidden; Sore my struggle ere the ban was o'erridden.

Pour me wine, O son of Amri I would taste it.
Since with grief for mine uncle I am wasted.
O'er the fallen of Hudbayl stands acreaming.
The hyers: white the wolf's tech are greaming.
nawn will hear the flap of wings, will discover vultures treading corposes, too gorged to hover. Verses Written on the Back of a Looking Glas

> From the Westminster Gazette. Look in the glass, dear Jess, and see The only woman loved by me: When I look in it let me view The only man who's loved by you. R. S. Y.

A Specialized Day. To solve the great problem which threatens

The specialist servant is due; From 6 until 7 Bedella will come And cook up your breakfast for you

From 8 until 9 will come Mary Ann Jane The dishes to wash and to dry, Then Gretchen for sweeping, and Chioe to dust Stroll in for an hour by and by. At 12 will come Norah with purpose intent

At 2 arrives Maggie, with polish and cloth. To jingle your silver about. Then Dinah gets dinner, and Mary clears up

Away with the pan and the pot; At 0 arrives Bridget to flirt with the cop And feed him the best you have got. Your laundry put out, with all other small jobs

And thankfully sink into bed. MCLANDBURGE WILGON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

R. D. B. and Others—According to the first official financial statement given by the St. Louis world's fair management to the public, the total admissions to Ocs. 1 were 12,508,193. Of these the total paid admissions numbered 7,705,656, and the free admissions numbered 7,705, and the free admi snumbered 7,705,656, and the free admis sions 4,692,507.

Can a German who left Germany to avoid serving in the army, after having acquired his United States citizenahip, on returning to his native country be compelled by Germany to join the army, or will the United States protect him against any steps taken by the German Government?

F. W. H. O'D.

If he had passed the age of 17 and was actually liable to military service at the time he left, the tect him from the consequences of his act, should he return. He is liable to arrest and process under the military penal code. If he left before reach-ing the age of 17 and has become a citizen and resided for five years continuously here, he is not liable.

D. R.—The French began the construction of the Panama Canal in 1880. Receivers for the com-pany were appointed in 1889.

Can you give me the history of Stephen Girard, who founded Girard College in Philadelphia?

JAMES GIRARD LEDGERWOOD.

Born near Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. Died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1831. Was son of a sea captain and sailed as cabin boy to the West Indies and thence to New York. Became captain and owner of small ship and in 1769 established himself in trade in Philadelphia. In 1782 laid the foundation of a large fortune by taking lease of a specific storm and subjecting. Also, came into range of stores and subletting. Also came into possession of \$50,000 deposited with him by Haytian planters, who were massacred with their entire families by insurgent negroes. Obtained con-trolling interest of the old Bank of the United States in 1810 and during war of 1812 made large advances to Government and became directe of the Second United States Bank. Died leaving about \$0,000,000, the bulk of which he bequeathed to charity. Forbidding in personal appearance, miserly and inhospitable in habits, and an avowed disbeliever in Christianity, he none the less gave thousands to the city of Philadelphia for public improvements, subscribed freely to charities and even to Christian churches, and was one of the most liberal minded and practical of American philanthropists. Girard College, an institution for the education of "poor, white male orphans." founded under his will, is known throughout the world. He stipulated that pupils should be admitted between the ages of 6 and 10 and should leave, to be bound out in the arts and trades, be-tween 14 and 18; courses of study should be practi-cal, "facts and figures, rather than words or signs"; the principles of "pure morality" should be taught, but the inculcation of religious doctrine in a denominational sense prohibited, and no ministe or ecclesiastic of any sect might hold office, or even enter the premises upon any pretence whatso-ever. The object of this is, in Girard's words, "to keep the tender minds of the orphans who are to derive advantage from this bequest free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are too apt to produce," leaving them free to choose on their entrance into public may enable them to prefer.

Read Simpson's "Life of Stephen Girard" (Philadelphia, 1832), and Arey's "Girard College and Its Founder" (Philadelphia, 1866).

Having read your answer in the SUNDAT SUN of Oct. 16 to the query of "Engineer" regarding the earliest known proposal to dig the Panama Canal. I send you the following extract from Francis Park send you the following extract from Francis Faira-man's "Ploncers of France in the New World," a book which was finally completed twenty years ago, he giving, in a footoote, Samuel de Cham-plain's "Bref Discours" as his authority.

"His [Champlain's] West Indian adventure oc-

cupied him more than two years (1600-1603). He visited the principal ports of the islands, made plans and sketches of them all, after his fashion, and then landing at Vera Cruz journeyed inlan to the City of Mexico. On his return he made his way to Panama. Here, more than two and a half centuries ago, his bold and active mind conceived the plan of a ship canal across the Isthmus, 'by which, he says, the voyage to the South Sea would be shortened more than fifteen hundred leagues." LAWRENCE T. O'GORMAN. Champlain's "Bref Discours, &c.," in which he

suggested the Panama Canal, was a report made by him to Henry IV. of France in 1602. The Jesuit Father José de Acosta published his book at Salananca in 1589, and Antonio Galvano mentioned Saavedra's four possible routes for an interoceanic canal in 1850. Therefore it is clear that Cham plain's conception of the scheme had been publicly antedated by many years.

Kindly tell me who wrote "The Bivouac of the Dead," and when, and in commemoration of what? The poem was written in August, 1847, by Theo-dore O'Hara, for the occasion of the dedication of a monument to Kentucky soldlers who fell at Buena

Is there a saint named Saint Tammany, and, if there is not, what is the origin of the name Saint Tammany as applied to one of the parishes of Louisiana. Before the Revolution, when societies sprang up bearing the names of St. George, St. Andrew or St. David and proclaiming their loyalty to King George, the Separatists nicknamed the old Indian chief Saint Tammany, in ridicule of the imported saints, and founded the society of the "Sons of St. Tammany."

If a person on conviction of crime or felony is nienced to a term in the penitentiary, does said person thereby lose the right to vote. A. K.

He does. No person who has been convicted of
a felony shall have the right to register for or vote at any election, unless he shall have been pardoned and restored to the rights of citizenship. This does not apply to a person convicted of a misdemeanor.

The poem asked for by J. E. R. in your issue for Oct. 9 is Rose Terry Cooke's "Beyond." The stanza imperfectly recalled is:

"Take courage, soul!
Hold not thy strength in vain!
With faith o'croome the steeps
Thy God hath set for thee;

ond the Alpine summits of great pain Lieth thine Italy." 1. What are the literal meanings of the Jewish words "Kosher" and "Terefah" 2. What is the Jewish method of slaughtering animals for food? 2. What is "Challizah"? F. B.

1. "Kosher" means "fit for food," and "Terefah" means "unfit." The latter originally meant something torn by a wild animal. (Exodus xxil., 31, "Neither shall ye eat any flesh that is torn of the beasts in the field.") 2. The trachea and esophagus are cut with a sharp knife devoid of notches. so that the blood may flow easily out of the body through the silt made. 3. "Chalitzah," the act of loosening is the ceremonial by which the childless Jewish widow is emancipated from the duty of marrying the dead husband's oldest unmarried rother. See Deuteronomy xxv., 5-10.

There is a matter which I would like explained. Why is it that in refering to wars the newspapers at first, and later the historians, always place the name of the defeated nation first? For instance, the "Franco-Prussian War." the "Spanish-American War." And now we hear of the "Russian-Japanese War." Can you explain it? Why should not the successful nation be named first?

E. J. VAN Al

Language inevitably takes the line of least resistance. In the three cases you mention it is simply a question of euphony. "Prusso French" and "Americo-Spanish" would be regular tooth eners. And, by the way, Russia is not de-

Any applicant for registration who incorporates, or causes to be incorporated, any false statement in a challenge affidavit is guilty of perjury and

hable to punishment by fine or imprisonment or Will you tell me something of "Nancy Stair" as she an historical character and the friend of Robert Burns, or is the recent novel purely fiction? There is no aliusion to such a character in any

of the Burns letters or biographies. She is of the same family as the immortal Mrs. 'Arris. Is the novelist Oulda living?, If so, where, and her name and address? What is or was her position socially? I have heard she was a woman of title. Is this true?

AN OLD READER.

She is known in private life as Mile. Louise de la Ramée, and she lives at Lucca, Italy.

Where can I find a detailed account of the remarkable farm operated successfully by a Pennsylvania clergyman and mentioned some time ago in The Sun? R. Banner. The latest Year Book of the Department of Agriculture has a report by Mr. Spillman, one of its agents, on the subject.

If your answer that the inner wheels of an automobile leave the track when a curve is rounded at sufficient speed is correct, why does a carriage, auto or any other vehicle tip to the inside when rounding a curve, and if upset fall to inside of the curve?

B. A. It tips to the outside. If you won't take our word for it, why not borrow a machine and prove it? Ask any racing chauffeur why in rounding a

curve the ballast man is on the inner side?

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cassino. T. T. M. says: In 21-point game, A has is and B is. On the count, A has cards, spades, little cassino and three acce; B having big cassino and one acc. Who wins the game?

As neither can count out without reckoning the aces, it depends on which ace B took in. When the aces have to decide it, they go out in the following order: spades, clubs, hearts and diamonds. As A gets to 20 without any aces, and B also gets to : whoever holds the spade ace wins the game.

C. A. F. says: A is 18 up and B is. A makes cards, B gets everything else. Who wins? In counting out, the points are reckoned in the following order: cards, spades, big cassino, little cassino, aces and sweeps. As A has cards, he is cassino, aces and sweeps. As A out before B can count anything.

R. T. says: A is 19 up and takes in the first trick with big cassino in it, calling out. B bets he cannot call out, but must play the hand out. Cailing out in 21-point cassino must be a matter o agreement, because although it is better than the old way, it is not the standard game, and when there is any departure from the standard game it must be so understood before play begins. If A and B had not agreed to count and call out. But standard game is must be so understood before play begins. had not agreed to count and call out, B is right, and the hand must be played out, the counts going out in order, as stated in answer to C. A. F.

Bridge. R. D. E. says: Hearts being trumps, dealer leads a diamond and dummy trumps it, although dummy has a diamond. One adversary, D. claims a revoke and a penalty of three tricks. The dealer bets there is no penalty of any kind. The dealer is right. Some players urge that the dummy should at least be called on for the highest or lowest of the suit, as other players are, but that

W. J. E. says: According to law 47, if the dummy forgets that he did not deal, and says "I leave it," the eldest hand can make dummy declare or can demand a new deal, "provided no declaration as to doubling has been made." What does this mean? The last clause of the law is a mistake, and should be left out. There are quite a number of similar slips in the code as usually given, "Bridge Tactics" being the only work that states the laws clearly. A good deal of trouble has arisen over law 48 and law 69, which say that a declaration once made cannot be altered. The word "legitimately" should qualify "made."

C. G. B.-THE SUN does not give opinion matters of judgment in the play of any game, unless such plays can be brought within the scope of a mathematical demonstration of odds.

T. R. N. says; Dealer passed and dummy made it a spade, doubled by the eldest hand. Before dummy could say anything, the dealer said "content," but the dummy re-doubled. The eldest hand insists on his right to prevent this re-double after the dealer had declared, out of turn.

Law 55 does not cover this case. It says that the eldest hand may decide whether or not a re-double could of turn that the dealer had been a row to the course of the says that the dealer had been a row to the course of the says that the dealer has not reout of turn shall stand, but the dealer has not re-doubled, and the law does (not reach him.

Set-back. B. C. says: A wants 3, B and C 1 each to go out. B bids 2, and C passes. A refuses and pitches the trump himself. On the play, A falls to get his 2 points, B having low and C high. B insists that inasmuch as he bid he has the first count, under the rule. "bidder goes out," but C bets he goes out first on his high. It is the successful bidder that has the first count, in this case A. If a bidder does not get the pitch. on account of some other player bidding higher, he has no advantage over any other player who does not get the pitch. In this case A is set back

and then the others count their points in the regu-

lar order, high, low, jack and game. This puts C out ahead of B. J. J. E. says: A and B each want 1. A bids 2 and B noids it for 3. which he makes, low, Jack and game to A's high. Who wins?

The successful bidder, B, having the first count and enough to go out, wins the game before it comes to A's turn to count his high. Questions are answered on Sundays only, letters received the previous Tuesday being included.

Cribbage. H. C. W. says: In a two hand game, A leading first, the cards fall, 3, 4, 2, 5, A, 3, A, 2. The pegging for each player is disputed. A pegs a run of 3, then B pegs a run of 4; A pegs a run of 5 and fifteen 2, and B pegs souther run of 5 and finally B pegs a run of 8 and last card.

H. T. E. says: After a 4, 3 and 6 were played, B played another 3 and called "fifteen two," pegging it. A says it is ie, not 15, and B takes back his card. Has A no penalty? A takes down B's 2 holes and adds 2 to his own

G. G. says: After both hand and crib have been counted and pegged by the dealer, A. his adversary, takes a second look at the crib before shufting the cards and finds there are two spade sevens in the pack. B bets it is a misdeal and all pegging and counts are off. A says after the hand is pegged the deal is over and it must stand. A is within the rule that the imperfect pack must be discovered during the play of the hand. In addition to the difficulty of deciding just what the score was before the deal began, as the pegs are shifted each time, there is the doubt as to which of the players should have detected the error in his original hand, or whether it was impossible for either to know that there were duplicate cards in the pack, for one of the sevens may have be

Euchre. A. L. B. says: A dealt and turned the eight of clubs. All passed and he turned down the club eight, saying he would play alone with clubs for trumps. He held in his hand the two bowers, acc, queen and ten. B bets he must take up the trump, and that turning it down gives B the right to make it.

A must take the turned trump into his hand, but whether or not he discards it again does not matter.
What he could lose by taking it in exchange for his ten it is hard to see, as even if the king, nine and seven were in one hand against him, he could catch them all in three leads, after trumping in with the eight.

R. I. J. says: A and B, being partners, cut for the first deal against Y and Z. A gets a ten and Y a king. Who deals?

A. The lowest card cut has the first deal in euchre and also the choice of seats and cards. Many ersons think that high deals, but that is not the

Cinch. L. M. says: A and B are partners against Y and Z when Z deals. A passes and Y says "Six." Before B can say anything, Z says "Eight." B bets that he can hold the bid by going eight himself, as the dealer cannot go higher. Dealer bets he can overbid B if B goes eight. Both wrong. The dealer loses his bid altogether, and all that B need bid is seven, so as to overbid Y

Fortune Telling. J. H. H. wants to know the meanings of the cards when used for telling for-The list is too long for publication in this column. and authorities differ. The list made out by Eittella. the father of all fortunetellers with cards, is give in Stoke's Hoyle, page 470.

Poker.—H. C. P. says: Dealer opens a jack pot and several stay. After drawing cards, the dealer bets, and A. who is in the pool, asks him how many cards he drew. The dealer says he need not tell, since a bet has been made. The rule is that the dealer must answer provided the player who asks has not made a bet, but is still in the pool. The old law that the dealer need not answer "after a bet has been made" was clearly defective and unjust, because many persons having the first say will make a bet the moment their cards are dealt to them in the draw, often without looking at them or waiting to see what others ask for. Such a bet would prevent any player asking the dealer how many cards he drew, although the bet was made before the dealer drew

N. B. N. J. says: A opens a pot on two pairs and asks for one card. Without looking at it he bets, and some raising fellows. When A comes to also his has he had not be to be the hand is dead, athough it is admitted that A saided for a card.

B is right. It is A's business to look out for his draw, and any hand of more or less than five cards

at all. The new rule is fairer to all parties, the quali-fication that the asker be still in the pool prevent-ing any outsider from unfairly calling attention

o the dealer's draw.

is foul.

J. H. R. says: B blinds on A's deal. Each player in turn drops out until it comes to the dealer, who not only comes in, but raises the ante the limit. B insists that the dealer cannot raise the age man if no one else is in. When it is the turn of any player to put up, he can always do one of three things; pass out, see the amount already bet, or raise. There is no circumstance possible in which a player can be deprived of this option. In the case given, it is the dealer's turn to say whether or not he will ante. He can ante, or pass out, or raise. In this case he elects to

E. F. F. says: A is dealing and wants one card. After laying it off, and before discarding, he finds there are two stuck together; so he puts both beck on the pack, calling attention to it. B bets the dealer, having laid off the cards, must take the

raise, and B is therefore in the wrong.

Bis wrong. If the cards were given to any other player and he found there were two instead of one he would be entitled to call attention to the error and have it rectified, provided he had not looked at nor lifted the cards. The dealer must be allowed the same privilege, unless he has distinctly stated that he would take two cards.

J. L. B. says: In three hand, A and B can both go out on the deal. A is counting in his head and calls out when he wins the last trick. B counts his cards and is also out, and B bets that after the last trick it is a count out and not call out. B is wrong. The points in the last trick may have been necessary to put A out. If A has enough INSTRUCTION.

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"The little boy was 'drivin' ' the horse to the water trough.

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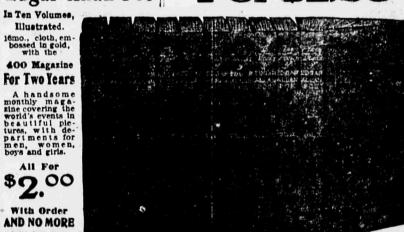
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